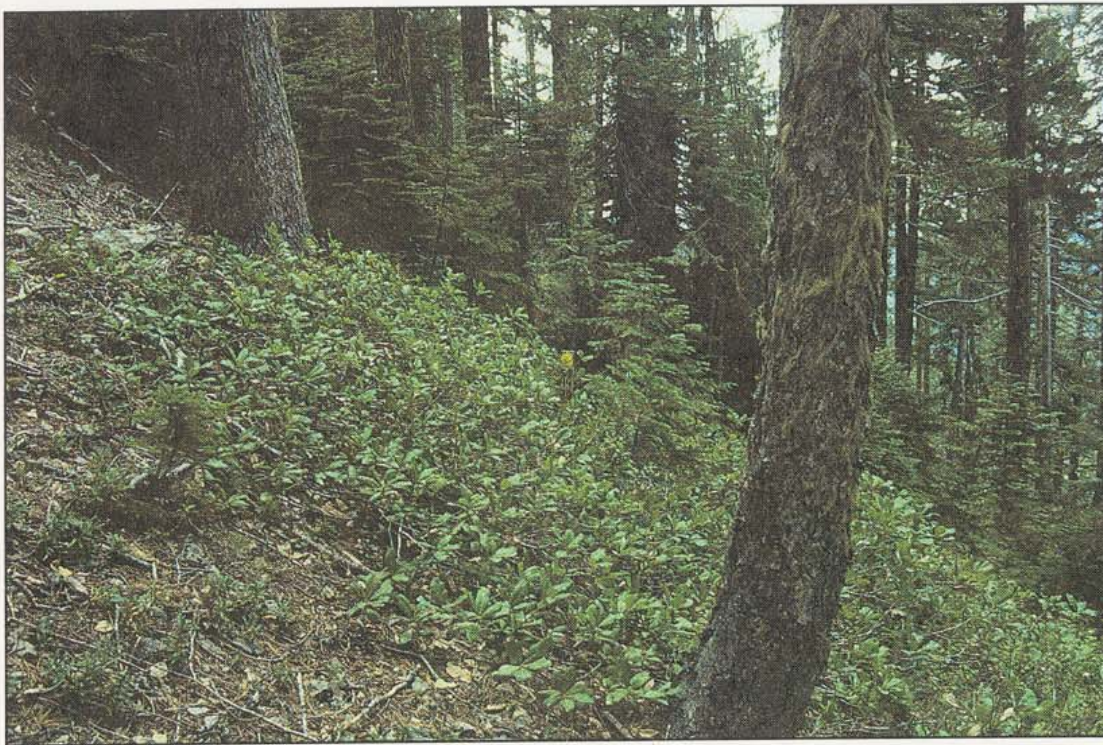


SHASTA RED FIR-WHITE FIR/SADLER OAK/COMMON PRINCE'S-PINE

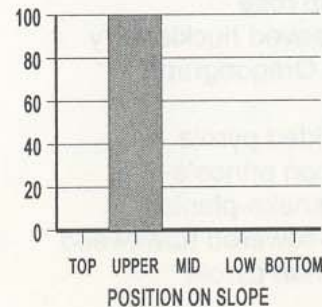
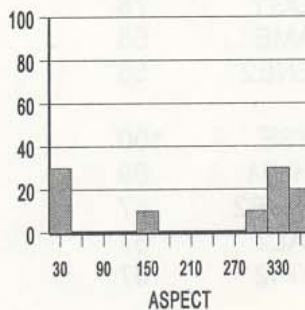
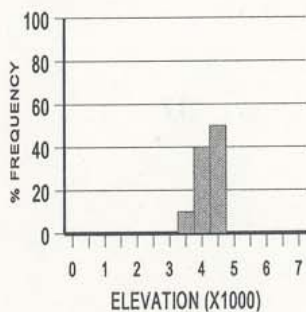
Abies magnifica shastensis-*Abies concolor*/*Quercus sadleriana*/*Chimaphila umbellata*

ABMAS-ABCO/QUSA2/CHUM (N=10; NRCS=6, FS=4)



Distribution. Shasta Red Fir-White Fir/Sadler Oak/Common Prince's-pine occurs in the Siskiyou Mountains on the Galice and Illinois Valley Ranger Districts, Siskiyou National Forest, and in Curry County. It may also occur on the Chetco and Gold Beach Ranger Districts, Siskiyou National Forest, and adjacent Bureau of Land Management lands.

Distinguishing Characteristics. Shasta Red Fir-White Fir/Sadler Oak/Common Prince's-pine is very similar to Shasta Red Fir-White Fir/Baldhip Rose/One-sided Pyrola. Both have Douglas-fir present in the overstory and/or understory. Shasta Red Fir-White Fir/Sadler Oak/Common Prince's-pine is found in areas with an average annual precipitation of 110 inches and has a greater constancy and cover of Sadler oak. Shasta Red Fir-White Fir/Baldhip Rose/One-sided Pyrola is found in areas with an average annual precipitation of 50 inches and has a greater constancy and cover of one-sided pyrola.



Soils. Parent material can be granodiorite, andesite, or sandstone. Soils are shallow to deep, with an average depth of 23 inches. Average surface rock cover is 38 percent, with 22 percent gravel.

Environment. Elevation averages 4500 feet, the lowest of the Series. Shasta Red Fir-White Fir/Sadler Oak/Common Prince's-pine occurs mostly on northwest to northeast aspects, though this may be due to the sampling bias to north aspects for the Natural Resources Conservation Service plots. Slope averages 44 percent and ranges from 30 to 60 percent. Upper one-third slope positions predominate.

Vegetation Composition and Structure. Total species richness is intermediate for the Series, averaging 26 species. Overstory tree layer is dominated by Douglas-fir, with Shasta red fir occurring frequently and white fir commonly. Understory is dominated by Shasta red fir, with white fir occurring frequently. Douglas-fir occurs commonly, and Pacific yew, canyon live oak, Brewer spruce, golden chinquapin, and sugar pine occur occasionally. In the shrub layer, Sadler oak occurs frequently at high covers, and dwarf Oregongrape, thin-leaved huckleberry, and baldhip rose occur commonly. In the herb/grass layer, common prince's-pine, vanillaleaf, and common beargrass occur frequently. Toothleaf pyrola, whitevein pyrola, little prince's-pine, Oregon fairybell, rattlesnake-plantain, and white-flowered hawkweed occur commonly. Moss cover averages 5 percent.

Upper layer tree cover is high for the Series, averaging 72 percent. Mid-layer and lower layer tree covers are both high, averaging 41 and 67 percent, respectively. High shrub cover is absent (Sadler oak was included in the lower layer tree cover), with low shrub cover low, averaging 15 percent. Herb/grass cover is also low for the Series, ranging from 2 to 25 percent, with an average of 9 percent.

Common name	Code	Constancy	Cover	Richness
<u>Overstory trees</u>				3
Shasta red fir	ABMAS	100	8	
Douglas-fir	PSME	90	49	
White fir	ABCO	60	8	
<u>Understory trees</u>				5
Shasta red fir	ABMAS	100	28	
White fir	ABCO	100	13	
Douglas-fir	PSME	50	2	
<u>Shrubs</u>				8
Sadler oak	QUSA2	90	48	
Dwarf Oregongrape	BENE2	70	9	
Thin-leaved huckleberry	VAME	60	3	
<u>Herbs</u>				9
Common prince's-pine	CHUM	100	13	
Vanillaleaf	ACTR	80	6	
Common beargrass	XETE	80	3	
Toothleaf pyrola	PYDE	70	2	
Whitevein pyrola	PYPI2	70	1	
Little prince's-pine	CHME	60	2	
Oregon fairybell	DIHOO	60	1	
Rattlesnake-plantain	GOOB2	60	1	
White-flowered hawkweed	HIAL2	50	1	